The subject of Herr Lüpke's little book is the significance of genius; the basis from which the subject is developed is the work of Eugen Kühnemann. The exposition of Kühnemann's importance is combined with original suggestions, but the author admits that no exact distinction between these parts can be made. The point selected for emphasis is the method adopted by Kühnemann of studying thought in a concrete way; to understand a thinker we must study the life-history of his thought, exposing the soil and climate of its growth. This scientific analysis has been applied by Kühnemann in his works on Socrates and Herder. The result is a more adequate recognition of personality as the object of Geisteswissenschaft and a clearer idea of the meaning of personality. From this certain deductions follow. Genius means the ability adequately to express oneself; it implies a penetration into the very depths of our own being—and, consequently, a power to reach the depths common to all humanity. In both aspects, whether of the method by which we interpret the thought or of the manner in which the thought expresses the being of the thinker, it is equally true to say that thus the word becomes flesh.

The author is here very much in touch with the significance which recent writers in Germany give to the term "Geisteswissenschaft." He has a further interest in relating this movement to theology and the progress of scientific theology. The point that in the life of genius the word becomes flesh, indicates the direction in which we are to look for the expected development. The author makes the noteworthy remark that the battle for a God is not to be fought in the sphere of natural science, but in this study of personality. Though brief, the essay is singularly suggestive.

The published proceedings of the Aristotelian Society are always of considerable interest. If comparison is permitted, the contributions to this number seem more than usually interesting, while the whole series is pervaded with an atmosphere of life and activity. The first paper is an able criticism of "Mr. Bradley's Theory of Judgment" by Prof. Stout, whose work Dr. Bosanquet rightly says is "always thorough and of the highest scientific quality." The essay on "The Logic of Pragmatism" (Henry Sturt) is a timely contribution on a subject that at present stands in some need of complete exposition. Prof. Latta's treatment of "The Significance of the Sub-conscious" is a distinctly helpful contribution, marked by a lucidity too rarely associated with his subject; a little infusion of this same quality would have achieved something toward making the contribution of another writer ("Experience and Empiricism") more intelligible.

In all there are eight papers, and all are worth reading. In view of the quality of the work, it seems a pity that the Society should have to record a decrease in membership. This is certainly "matter for regret," and however much the spirit of the times is opposed to the speculative life, there must be many students of philosophy who do not support the Society; to such this volume should be an eloquent proof of the advantages of cooperation in the search after truth. G. S. B.

PEAKS AND PASSES OF GREECE.

Vacation Days in Greece. By Rufus B. Richardson, formerly Director of the American School of Archæology, Athens. Pp. xiii+240; illustrated. (London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1903.) Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE genial personality of the late director of the American School at Athens is known to everyone who has made any long stay in the capital of Greece during the past five years and more. No foreign resident, except, perhaps, Dr. Dörpfeld, had wider personal knowledge of the Hellenic peninsula than Mr. Richardson. Certainly none had pushed a bicycle over so many stony passes, or scaled half as many storied peaks. He made mountain-climbing a speciality of the American School, so much so that climbing of all kinds became a passion of the students; and while one risked life and limb on the Acropolis precipice to rediscover inscriptions once read by Wordsworth in the face of the Kimonian walls, another swung himself over the eastern pediment of the Parthenon to decipher by the print of the nails the dedication whereby a Roman emperor had aspired to appropriate the credit of the temple. In the pleasant volume before us Mr. Richardson describes two ascents, those of the highest peaks of Taygetus and Kióna, the less known twin of Parnassus, which overtops by about two hundred feet all other summits on Greek soil. But he alludes to many others, *e.g.* those of Parnassus itself and Aroania, and probably, with the exception of Tsumerka and the Pindus peaks, which are as much in Turkey as Greece, he has stood on every one of the mountain giants of free Hellas.

Despite Mr. Richardson's enthusiasm for the bicycle, few visitors, we suspect, will be convinced that it is the best vehicle for touring about Greece. A comparatively freshly laid road in the Hellenic kingdom is good enough, but very few are freshly laid, and an old road can be appalling. Then there are the dogs, and the impossibility of obtaining skilled surgery for the wheel outside Athens itself, and the chance of an occasional row with some rustic, whose dog you have had to stone, or whose mule has stampeded at sight of you. Nevertheless, given a light and inexpensive American machine, one may certainly get over most unpromising ground with it, and cover great distances in the day, freed from the intolerable irksomeness of sitting a Greek baggage-animal. Mr. Richardson's account of his three days' run from Athens to Thessaly is exhilarating reading; but did he really see Olympus from Cithaeron? Was it not rather some snowy part of Othrys or Pindus? The interval, from the point on which he was standing, to the seat of the gods, is not less than one hundred and fifty miles as the crow flies, and there are many intervening heights.

Mr. Richardson is careful to suppress archæological "shop," and to preserve the holiday atmosphere. Therefore, although he gives a glimpse of M. Kabbadias at work at Epidaurus, and alludes to the French excavations at Delphi, his own at Corinth, and others, his book is to be read, not for its information about these, nor, indeed, for scientific information of

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any sort, but for its revelation of the matchless mountain and marine scenery of Greece, Sicily, and the Adriatic coast, for its breaths of an intoxicating air, and for the side-lights it throws on Greek peasant interiors and a rural life, which few foreigners have seen as often, and known as intimately, as our author. He shows himself typically American, restless, strenuous, adventurous, claiming the right to go everywhere and do everything, within the physical capacity of a man, but at the same time in singular sympathy with a land and people so little like his own. The book is very pleasant reading for all who know Greece, and should serve to excite many, who do not, to visit one of the loveliest lands on earth. D. G. H.

OUR BOOK SHELF.

Ueber verschiedene Wege phylogenetischer Entwickelung. By Prof. O. Jaekel, Berlin. Pp. 60; 28 figures. (Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1902.) Price 1.50 marks.

THERE are three dominant ideas in this notable essay, each requiring for the exposition it merits more space than our limits admit of.

(1) Besides the gradual changes with which we are all familiar, there have been what Galton called "transilient" transformations ("saltatory variations," "sprungweise Umbildungen"). By individual variation within one generation or within a few generations, certain animal organisms have undergone profound transformations, comparable to the "mutations" described in plants by Korschinsky and de Vries. This is an important conclusion, the evidence for which is palæontological. Prof. Jaekel distinguishes what may be called three grades of variation:—(*a*) the so-called normal range of variation, changes in the proportions and correlations of the structural architecture, limited in final result by the conditions of inter-crossing; (*b*) abrupt deviations which transcend the limits of structural correlation and cannot be harmonised with the organic unity, which are therefore called "anomalies" or pathological aberrations from the evolutionary trend of the species; (*c*) transilient deviations or mutations which bring about a new system of correlations, what others have called "a new position of organic equilibrium," and lead to the origin of a new "form" in various degrees removed from the original type.

(2) Prof. Jaekel endeavours to draw a sharper distinction than has hitherto been made out between the origin of a species and the emergence of a new structural "form." The origin of a species is a consequence of some form of reproductive isolation (Kreuzungsausgleich)—of a restriction in inter-crossing, of an alteration in the radius in mutual fertility; but the structural differentiation which leads up to a new "form" is a very different, and it may be much more important matter.

(3) The third, and perhaps the most essentially new contribution which Jaekel makes to the interpretation of structural transformations, is that he does not regard these changes as arising by the summation of the qualities of adult forms, but as due to inhibitions or accelerations of development in the juvenile plastic stages. Each individual ontogeny is a re-creation of the inherited "Stammform," with a plastic period in which new adjustments may arise.

While we have indicated the three most conspicuous ideas in this essay, we have done it scant justice. It expresses the views of an expert palæontologist in regard to the mechanism of evolution, and is full of originality and suggestiveness. The illustrations in evidence are chiefly drawn from crinoids, brachiopods, and trilobites. We venture to express the hope that the author will expand his essay into a book, in which he may condescend to be a little less terse.

J. A. T.

Ausgewählte Methoden der analytischen Chemie. By Prof. Dr. A. Classen and H. Cloeren. Pp. xvi+831. (Brunswick: Vieweg und Sohn, 1903.) Price 20 marks.

THIS is just the kind of book to which an analyst will turn with pleasure. It is well bound, well printed, and really beautifully illustrated. It contains, moreover, a good account of recent methods or improvements in old ones, with the necessary details and manipulative *Kunstgriffe* which in analysis often means the difference between failure and success.

The subjects which are included in the volume are the estimation of the common gases, water analysis, which is fully treated, the analysis of hydrogen peroxide, ozone, explosives, the common compounds of carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, boron and silicon, the cyanides, concluding with a chapter on organic analysis.

It would seem ungenerous to try to discover omissions or to offer criticisms when the authors have given so much, and with such evident care and thoroughness. But the book has one weak point which is common to many books of this class. The authors have not submitted all the methods they describe to personal revision (indeed, it would be difficult to do so without the expenditure of a good deal of labour), but there is no doubt that such a critical examination, which would help the reader to a choice of his method, would greatly add to the value of the volume.

However, the important point for the analyst is that he has in his possession the most recent information from a variety of sources which has been collected and sifted by a discriminating authority on analytical matters.

In looking through the volume it is evident that the analytical work of recent years has lain rather in the perfecting of existing methods than in the discovery of new ones. This seems only natural; for although new technical processes are constantly coming into operation, the number of new reagents does not increase *pari passu*, and it follows, therefore, that the demands made upon rapidity and accuracy in technical analysis have to be met by the skilful adaptation of old processes to new needs.

An interesting illustration of this is Emmerton's new method for estimating phosphorus in iron, described in the appendix to this volume. Phosphorus has always been precipitated as phosphomolybdic acid, and the precipitate either measured or weighed. The drying of a precipitate always means a loss of time. By the new method the precipitate is not dried, but reduced with zinc and sulphuric acid, and the lower oxide of molybdenum which is formed is titrated and estimated with permanganate. J. B. C

O'Gorman's Motor Pocket Book. By Mervyn O'Gorman. Pp. ix+287. (Westminster: Archibald Constable and Co., Ltd., 1904.) Price 7*s*. 6*d*. net.

IT is not surprising to find that at last a "motor" pocket-book has appeared; in fact, it is a wonder such a work has not appeared sooner. Engineers have long had their "Molesworth," and now the motorist can lay claim to his "O'Gorman" when in trouble or in doubt.

This interesting and instructive book is alphabetically arranged, thus rendering easy the finding of any par-

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